

IRREGULAR SAYI

[DAY-11]

We know:-

ا ع ف → are جزر

But in irregular sayi there is something weird about these letters:- either one of them or two of them.

The different kinds of weirdness that happens to the letters are:-

- 1) ا letter is a vowel - ا و ي
- 2) ع letter is a vowel - ا و ي
- 3) ا letter is a vowel - ا و ي (hardest)
- 4) ا ع ا letter are both ا و ي
- 5) ع ا ا letter are both ا و ي
- 6) ا letter is ا (ع)
- 7) ع letter is (ع) (easiest)
- 8) ا letter is (ع)
- 9) ع ا ا letters are the same letter.

(each of them is a separate chapter)

Each one affects different families in a different way.

مَهْمُوزٌ

مَهْمُوزٌ → is one of the irregularities in Saef.

→ it sounds like Ism May'ool.

→ it's a Passive line (done to)

→ also since 'م' has a fatha it belongs to small family - مُجَرَّرٌ

→ when one of the ³ root letters is a عِزَّة (ع) it is مَهْمُوزٌ

→ it is possible for the (ع) to either occur at first, second or third root letter.

• When the first root letter is a (ع), the word is termed مَهْمُوزٌ الْفَاء - Mahmoozun Faa. (ف) eg: أَكَلَ

• When the second root letter is a (ع), the word is termed مَهْمُوزٌ الْعَيْن - Mahmoozun Aain. (ع) eg: سَاءَ

• When the third letter is a (ع), the word is termed مَهْمُوزٌ الْاِمَام - Mahmoozun Kaam (ل) eg: قَرَأَ

Side note:-

* ع ل ك → كَلُوا in جذر *

مُهْمُوزُ الْمَفَاعِجِ

1) Say of أَكَلْ :-

(The 1st two times like Nasara :- nothing unusual)

أَكَلْ يَا كَلْ أَكَلَّا آكَلْ

أُكَلْ يَا كَلْ أَكَلَّا مَا كُولْ

(lets see the ame of نَصَرَ before we proceed to the Ame of أَكَلْ)

Ame is derived from the Present Tense:-

(Ame) → يَنْصُرُ ← تَنْصُرُ ← نَصَرَ ← اَنْصُرُ

Similarly lets do the Ame of أَكَلْ :-

(Ame) → يَا كَلْ ← تَأْكُلْ ← أَكُلْ ← اَأْكُلْ (made smooth)

(Weird Ame → got rid of (ع))

lets do the forbidding:-

(Forbidding) → تَأْكُلْ ← لَا تَأْكُلْ

(In forbidding → (ع) is present so no weirdness).

So basically in مُفَجِّر the weirdness is only in Ame (command) part.

2) Say of أَخَذَ :- (also مَهْمُوزٌ مُجْبَرٌ)

(1st two lines are normal. weirdness only in Amer)

أَخَذَ يَا خُذْ أَخْذَا آخِذْ

أُخِذَ يُؤْخَذُ أَخْذًا مَا تُخَوِّذُ

(Amer) → يَا خُذْ < تَأْخُذْ < أَخْذْ < أُخْذْ < خُذْ
weirdness

(Forbidden) → تَأْخُذْ < لَا تَأْخُذْ
normal

side

Note :- Hamzah sits on different vowels :-

Depending on which harakat is before hamzah

- if Damma ُ likes to sit on و
- if Fatha َ likes to sit on ا (الله)
- at times it is on ي eg قَرِئْ

① When hamza is a fa letter in the 6 small families
أَمِنَ , أَخَذَ , أَكَلَ eg مهموز الفاء مجبر (أمر)

3) أَمِنَ يَا مَنُ أَمَّنَا آمِنِ (family سَجَع)

أُئْمِنَ يُؤْمَنُ أَمَّنَا مَا مُمْنٌ

لَا تَأْمِنُ مَنُ

Normal forbid weird Amer

Another short cut for Amer → only if (ء) is in the beginning

of 6 small families (only) مَهْمُوزٌ مُجْبَرٌ الفاء

يَا كَلْ < كَلْ يَا خُذْ < خُذْ يَا مَنُ < مَنُ يَا فِكْ < فِكْ
(Amer) (Present Tense)

Hamza Atf before ك

We know the 3 Hamza Atf:-

و - and

ف - so

ثم - then

If there is Hamza Atf before ك it won't remain same

There are 2 variations:

1) وَكَلَّ وَكَلَا وَكَلُّوا
وَكَلَّى وَكَلَّا وَكَلَّتْ

2) Hamza can come bk:- وَأَكَلْ وَأَكَلَا وَأَكَلُوا
وَأَكَلِي وَأَكَلَا وَأَكَلَتْ

Similarly with other Hamza Atf:-

فَأَكَلْ
ثُمَّ أَكَلْ

SARF DAY 11 – 06.07.2021

Irregular Sarf – Something weird is happening to one or two of the root letters ف-ع-ل

Weirdnesses in Sarf

- letter ف is ا و ي (vowels)
 - letter ع is ا و ي (vowels)
 - letter ل is ا و ي (vowels) (Naqis = hardest)
 - ف and ل letters are both ا و ي
 - ع and ل letters are both ا و ي
 - letter ف is هززة (هـ)
 - letter ع is هززة (هـ)
 - letter ل is هززة (هـ)
 - ع and ل letters are same letters
- Easiest

Note: Each weirdness affects different members of each family differently.

مهموز – CHAPTER 05

مَهْمُوزٌ (rhymes with Mafoolun from ثلاثي مجرد)

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Recall that a word is classified as **مهموز** when one of the three root letters is a **همزة**. This irregularity is a straightforward one. For the most **part**, the **همزة** is treated like a normal letter. It is treated differently in only two cases:

- 1) When two **همزة** come together
- 2) When a **همزة** and an **ألف** come together

Let us take a look at all of the cases in which one of these two scenarios occurs.

MAHMOOZ UL FAA MUJARRAD
HAMZA (أ) IN THE BEGINNING

مُهموز الفاء مُجرد (أكل)

قَرَأَ يَقْرَأُ

3 **مُهموز اللام**

سَأَلَ يَسْأَلُ

2 **مُهموز العين**

أَكَلَ يَأْكُلُ

1 **مُهموز الفاء**

نَعَرَ يَنْعُرُ أَكَلَ يَأْكُلُ أَكَلَ يَأْكُلُ آكَلَ
 مَأْكُولٌ أَكَلًا أَكَلًا مَأْكُولٌ
 لَا تَأْكُلْ **الْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ كُنْ**

Only weird member is command

يَنْعُرُ ← تَنْعُرُ ← نَعُرُ ← أَنْعُرُ

يَأْكُلُ ← تَأْكُلُ ← تَأْكُلُ ← أَكُلْ ← أَكُلْ ← كُنْ

والنهي عنه

يَأْكُلُ ← تَأْكُلُ ← تَأْكُلُ ← لَا تَأْكُلْ

أ is kept in the forbidding but got rid in the command form

أَخَذَ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	أَخَذَ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ	يَأْخُذُ

يَأْخُذُ ← تَأْخُذُ ← نَأْخُذُ ← أَأْخُذُ

تَأْخُذُ ← أَأْخُذُ ← أَأْخُذُ ← أَأْخُذُ

واللهي عَنهُ ← تَأْخُذُ ← لَا تَأْخُذُ

If Harf Araf ءَ , فَ , وَ comes before كُلْ ,
it **can** be **وَأَكُلْ** and **وَكُلْ** both.

وَأَكُلُوا	وَأَكُلَا	وَأَكُلْ	وَأَكُلُوا	وَأَكُلَا	وَأَكُلْ
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي
وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي	وَأَكُلِي

(سَمِعَ) أَمِنْ يَأْمَنْ أَمِنَّا فَعَوْ آمِنُ
أَمِنْ يُؤْمِنُ أَمِنَّا فَعَوْ مَأْمُونُ
لَا تَأْمِنُ! مَنْ!

يَأْمِنُ ← تَأْمِنُ ← تَأْمِنُ ← أَمِنُ ← رَأْمِنُ ← مَنْ!

Shortcut

يَأْسِفُ



سِفْ

وَأَسِفُ

يَأْفِكُ



فِكْ

وَأَفِكْ

يَأْكُلُ



كُلْ

وَأَكُلْ

يَأْمُرُ



مُرْ

وَأْمُرْ

يَأْمَنُ



مَنْ

وَأَمَنْ

يَأْخُذُ



خُذْ

وَأَخْذْ

كُلُّوا و اشربوا



ل

ث

ء

مَفْعُوزُ الْفَاءِ مَزِيدٌ فِيهِ

أَسْلَمَ يُسَلِّمُ إِسْلَامًا مَسْلَمٌ

أُسْلِمَ يُسَلِّمُ إِسْلَامًا مَسْلَمٌ

أُسْلِمَ لَا تُسَلِّمُ مَسْلَمٌ

أُ is not part
of the root
rather وزن